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(Continued from last issue).

Col. Bennett H. Young At Mt. Sterling.

large amount of munitions of war. Dudley's defeat at Fort Meigs had also occurred in which by mistake of an order many other Kentuckians were killed and captured and many tommyhawked by the savages in the sight of their British allies. Burning under these great wrongs and outrages, and desiring to avenge the atrocities which had been perpetrated Gov. Shelby issued a call to Kentuckians to meet him on the 31st of July 1813, at Newport, Kentucky, and from there to proceed to the seat of war and promised his followers that he would himself lead them although, then sixty-four years of age and entitled by the military consideration to have retired from active service and left his work to younger men, this noble old hero mounted his horse and placed himself at the head of his followers and marched through Ohio, sailed across the western portion of Lake Erie and pursued the British and Indians seventy-three miles into British Territory. Being used to Indian warfare at night, this old Governor and patriot, while the young men were asleep walked around the camp to see that the sentries were all at their posts and were using all precaution to prevent surprise. So earnest was the desire of these Kentuckians to maintain the glory of the State and Country, that for two days men who had been unaccustomed to walking, with patriotic impulses and with that chivalry and strength born of superb heroism, marched in half run to overtake the enemies of their country. At last in the evening of October 5th, 1813, by their rapid marching they forced Proctor at the head of the British and Tecumseh at the head of the Indians to give battle. And when the line was formed, Gov. Shelby, Kentucky's Governor—heaven bless his name and the memory of his glorious deeds—sought the place of danger. There was one place which was generally conceded to be the point where the most terrific fight would be waged, and that was where Kentucky's Governor in obedience to the call of his country placed himself and prepared to lead his cohorts in the charge that day. And when from the throats of three thousand Kentuckians went up that wonderful battle cry, "Remember the Raisin," "Remember the Raisin," our grand old Governor with his gray locks brushed back and with uncovered head, stood amid shot and fire and encouraged Kentuckians to go forward with courage and gallantry into the battle which was then raging. There was never in human history a grander scene for a painter's brush than that venerable hero at the head of his Kentucky followers urging them to do their duty at that eventful hour of their country's history. You know the sequel. Three fourths of the British regulars were captured. Tecumseh was killed and the Indians were routed and compelled to sue for peace, and the power of Great Britain in the Northwest was completely broken, and the savages whom she so long maintained to help her in foraging upon Kentucky, Indiana and Michigan were compelled abjectly and humbly to sue for peace. 86 years afterwards, according to Republican ideas, a political emergency arose. It was necessary to intimidate the voters and through the women and children to prevent their attendance at the polls on the 3rd day of November, 1898, in the City of Louisville.

Mr. Bradley, the Republican Governor, with alacrity lent himself to the scheme. Day by day threatening articles were printed in the newspapers. Gatling guns were paraded through the streets of Louisville, thousands of rounds of ammunition were hurried into the arsenal, direful threats were made by this Republican Governor and his friends as to the bloodshed and riot that were to mark the election.

This war declared by this noble warrior, Gov. Bradley, was made, not even upon the enemies of his own State, and these efforts to terrorize and alarm were made not for enemies, not with people who had rebelled, not against people who

had done anything against their country, but upon the inhabitants of a district which had always been law abiding and which paid one-third of the net revenues of the commonwealth of Kentucky into the treasury. They had committed no personal wrong against Gov. Bradley, they had made no open war upon the Republican party; they were citizens of a great city, a city which in the discharge of all the obligations which rested upon it and upon Kentucky had met its full share of responsibility, a city that by its philanthropy and humanity had won the admiration and love of all countries, particularly of the Southland; it was the same city, when the yellow fever, that terrible pestilence which walketh in darkness and wasted at noonday had come upon the men and women of the South, who were fleeing from the fearful disease. Denied admission to other cities this great community of Louisville had opened its gates, built hospitals, provided nurses and given the noblest care and attention to these stricken and fleeing men and women of the South. Indifferent to the consequences which might come to her and her people, she heard the voice of mercy and she bade these poor homeless women and children come into and abide with her.

Political necessity suggested to this great and gallant Republican warrior, Governor Bradley, that he might use the partisan militia which had been recently recruited, and so solicited as to gladly obey his unlawful demands, for the purpose of furthering the interests of his political party.

Then it was that this second time a Governor of Kentucky let the executive office and with a courage born of the absence of danger, hastily rushed to Louisville and himself took immediate command of these soldiers, to be used by him for his purpose of intimidating men and children and driving voters from the polls.

I need not tell you the sequel: law was violated, official oaths were violated, votes were disregarded, and this arbitrary Republican warrior Governor himself personally in command of troops, issued an order for them to break into booths and capture ballot boxes and to arrest election officers.

Glory, honor and renown was the cry for the first Governor of Kentucky who placed himself at the head of the militia of this State: disgrace, dishonor and shame the last Governor of Kentucky who felt it necessary to disregard official traditions of three quarters of a century and thus, in violation of law, in violation of the oath of office, in violation of the statutes of Kentucky, to discreditably and dishonorably use the militia of the State for the furtherance of unlawful political designs.

Gentlemen of Kentucky Citizens of a great Commonwealth, whose sons have been valiant in war and illustrious in peace; which of you will you choose? Shape a man like Shelby, yonder at Angle, on the Thames, on British fighting the enemies of his country, or this up-to-date new-fangled publican warrior at Louisville, with partisan militia, fighting and intimidating peaceful voters and their children?

In the face of all the facts which I have brought out it is useless, the Republican party of Kentucky deny that these intolerable deeds were carried out by Republicans—I do not say the Republican party, but they were Republicans—and a publican party, in two Conventions, has approved and applauded acts.

Mr. Yerkes, from the high place which he assumes to occupy, see crushing force of the circumstances surrounding the murder of Mr. Goebel and those lawless and unprincipled proceedings and begins now say that even if Republicans did kill Mr. Goebel that argues nothing against the Republican party, that they are in no wise responsible for acts.

Posing as a great defender of liberty, under his pretended cry of "Civil Liberty," and with the commission of the Republican party in his pocket as its candidate for Governor, Mr. Yerkes endeavors by declamatory statements about the Goebel Law to avoid the true issue in this contest and also

Does Your Baking Powder Contain Alum?

Prof. Geo. F. Barker, M.D., University of Penn.: "All the constituents of alum remain (from alum baking powders) in the bread, and the alum itself is reproduced to all intents and purposes when the bread is dissolved by the gastric juice in the process of digestion. I regard the use of alum as highly injurious."

Dr. Alonzo Clark: "A substance (alum) which can derange the stomach should not be tolerated in baking powder."

Prof. W. G. Tucker, New York State Chemist: "I believe it (alum) to be decidedly injurious when used as a constituent of food articles."

Prof. S. W. Johnson, Yale College: "I regard their (alum and soluble alumina salts) introduction into baking powders as most dangerous to health."

In view of such testimony as this, every care must be exercised by the housewife to exclude the over and over condemned cheap, alum baking powders from the food.

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to avoid the consequences of Republican acts. But the trouble with Mr. Yerkes is that the Republican party has approved of these acts of Mr. Taylor and assumed the responsibility of his course during his brief career as Governor of the State.

It is shown by Powers himself that the money he was using to bring the mountain desperadoes to Frankfort was Republican campaign money and furnished him by those who had charge of the campaign fund in the last election.

On the 18th of May, at the Auditorium in Louisville, Gov. Taylor was cheered by the Republican Convention. He asserted and the assertion received applause, that he swore eternal allegiance to the cause of liberty and the cause of the Republican Party as exemplified in the history of Kentucky. He said:

"We have our boys and our citizens who cross the ocean to die for liberty in the far away Philippine Islands (Applause) but here in this ocean of States is an island, our dear old sweet Kentucky home, that needs liberty and needs freedom and I appeal to the manhood of Kentucky to say whether or not we should set our own household right and set our own people free rather than waste our energies elsewhere."

And Gov. Bradley in the same convention, from the same platform, on the same day, amid great applause, said, in speaking of the death of Gov. Goebel and his assassins:

"But mean as he is, he is not one with as mean as the slanderers, who through the new papers, have undertaken to assassinate the character of manhood of Kentucky. (Applause) the guilty man be punished, but his name, let not the innocent be named. The public press has bound Governor with a venom and that would do credit to a rattlesnake and not content with that, has tagged the name of his wife

into public press (hisses and cries of shame) by intimating that she was getting money from the bank with which to fly from this State with her husband, (hisses) and then he was called to the grave of his brother, still this malice pursued him and they said he was flying from the State. His sister died and when he went to her funeral, again they say he was a fugitive from justice. Now I say that this deliberate scandalizing of public men in Kentucky, that this bringing into disrepute the name of nearly every leading man in the State, this attempt to blacken and assail human character; is far more contemptible, corrupt, mean, devilish than any murder or assassin who takes a man's life."

This speech was far from the same William O. Bradley who, on the 22 day of April, at Frankfort, as one of the legal advisers of W. S. Taylor, said:

"Nor do I believe the report to be true that he (Taylor) is in New York to prevent the honoring of the requisition for his return to this State. Mr. Taylor has publicly declared that he was not and never would be a fugitive from justice, and if indicted he would respect the law and meet his accusers face to face. Therefore, there remains but one course open to him and that is to return as soon as he can, walk boldly and bravely into court and meet the indictment like a man. Any other course would be rank injustice not only to himself, but to those of his friends who have been accused of so foul a crime. I do not know whether the indictment has been found against Mr. Taylor, but I have no doubt if it is that he will promptly surrender himself into the hands of the law and believe that any intimation to the contrary does him injustice."

There are a good many people who do not believe that Gov. Bradley was much of a Governor, and who charge

him with being a little skittish when danger was very abundant, but certainly in view of these declarations, made on the 22nd of April, about Mr. Taylor, nobody will hereafter believe that Mr. Bradley was much of a prophet. He either did not understand Mr. Taylor or Mr. Taylor has not followed his advice, and we do not hear anything now, in view of the subsequent developments, of Mr. Bradley advising Mr. Taylor to carry out those views thus set forth in this bombastic proclamation of Mr. Bradley as Mr. Taylor's counsel.

It is perfectly apparent now that Mr. Taylor never had any idea of staying in Kentucky if the Supreme Court should decide in favor of the Democratic claimants.

On April 7, 1900, Mr. Taylor himself went into the proclamation business. It must have been from this proclamation that Mr. Bradley got strength and courage and derived the power to make these declarations on April 22, some two weeks later.

On April 7th Mr. Taylor gave out a statement as to what he was going to do, and reciting the great outrage that had been perpetrated upon him by the insinuations of the newspapers that he was not going to stand the racket and would not face the charges which the law at the proper time would make against him, said:

"Once for all, I desire to say, neither directly or indirectly had I any connection with the assassination of Senator Goebel. I am a citizen of this State, amenable to its laws; I am not a criminal nor shall I ever be a fugitive from justice. Whenever indicted, if such an outrage should be committed, I shall appear for trial, conscious of my innocence and of the ultimate triumph of right and justice."

The sequel, fellow citizens, has shown how far Mr. Taylor's pledges and Mr. Bradley's professions can be relied upon. No sooner was the decision of the Supreme Court announced, when he knew he must face this accusation before the law of guilty knowledge of and participation in Gov. Goebel's death, than he hastily deserts his State, his people and his friends and runs away to another State, in which doubtless before he went there he had the corrupt and unlawful promise of the Governor to refuse to surrender him to answer the demands of an outraged law in the State of Kentucky.

As I started to say a few moments ago, I had opportunities to observe Mr. Beckham's conduct under difficult and dangerous circumstances.

In obedience to the request of Senator Blackburn, I had been called to Frankfort the evening that Governor Goebel died. For the moment, those who had been prominent in these affairs at Frankfort, had become, as it were, dazed by the great calamity which was then overshadowing the Democratic party in the State of Kentucky, namely, the death of Gov. Goebel, and it became necessary for somebody to advise with Mr. Beckham as to what was his duty under the circumstances.

That extraordinary proclamation adjourning the Legislature from Frankfort to London, where the Democratic members could be shot down with greater safety, was still in force and the militia which then had possession of the State House and public offices and were using their power in the most flagrant manner, practically suspending the writ of habeas corpus, nullifying the writs from the courts of the State, defying the officers of the law, were threatening that if Mr. Beckham attempted to exercise the offices and duties of Governor, in case of Mr. Goebel's death, the Capitol Hotel would be raided and that Mr. Beckham himself would be made prisoner.

These threats were openly and constantly made. Soldiers were stationed all around over Frankfort, and Gen. Collier and his onion-eating soldiers were carrying things with a pretty high hand throughout all Frankfort as well as in the Capitol grounds. The whole Capitol grounds was one camp. Two gatling guns were trained down upon the city and threats were freely made that any attempt on

(Continued on page four).

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